Clause, the Premble and the short Title were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—I beg to move :

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1961 be passed."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1961 be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE MYSORE LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT BILL, 1960.

Motion to consider

Sri N. RACHIAH (Minister for Agriculture and Social Welfare).—I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Livestock Improvement Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore Livestock Improvement Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration."

† Sri N. RACHIAH.—Sir, I wish to commend this Bill for the kind consideration of the House. This Bill is a very important Bill and at the same time a very simple Bill. I believe it is also non-controversial. As such I am sure that within the time allotted, that is, one hour, this Bill will be passed by this House.

In our country, agriculture is the mainstay of our people. It is an imperative that we step up food production and also increase our milk supplies. Injections of artificial insemination are necessary and it is urgent that scrub bulls which are in huge number now, be castrated.

At present there are different enactments in force in the different integrating areas of the State and this Bill seeks to introduce uniformity in this legislation.

This Bill seeks to consolidate the enactments.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Under the Mysore Levestock Improvement Act, 1951; Government had power to get scrub bulls castrated. May I know the results obtained in the working of that Act.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—I will give the information later. This Bill is very important because we have to improve the local breed with higher quality livestock.

(Sri N. RACHIAH)

In our country and also in our State, at least for another 50 years we will have to depend upon the healthy, strong and sturdy bullocks for the development of agriculture and also for the benefit of our farmers. So it is very necessary that we have to up-grade the local breed and supply good quality of bullocks to our farmers. We have to prevent diseases and also inferior or defective breed being spread among the cattle in the rural areas. It is very urgent that this Bill will have to get the sanction of this august House as passed by the Legislative Council to enable the Government to take immediate and effective steps to castrate the bad bulls which are propagating very defective or diseased species among the cattle.

Then we will have to step up the milk production. Milk is a very essential commodity for the growth of children and also to solve the food problem. Therefore, we have to implement several schemes as provided in the Third Five-Year Plan. We have already got some milk projects with the result that we have to supply good cows and also buffaloes to the farmers to enable them to get more and more milk yield not only from their economic point of view but also supply more and more quantity of milk to the people of our State. From all these points of view, it is very necessary that this Bill will have to get the sanction of this august House. The development of agriculture much depends upon the cow and also the bullock. As such, I commend this simple and also a very important Bill for kind acceptance of this House.

†Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can understand the Minister's suggestion that this Bill has been brought with a view to securing uniformity. I have repeatedly made an observation on the floor of this House that this uniformity is all right. I also grant that this Bill is of a very non-controversial nature. All this is admitted; but I wish the Honourable Minister had made at least a passing reference as to what are the features in the features in the present Bill, whether they have incorporated any of the desirable features of the similar Bills which were in operation in the integrating areas and whether this is a distinct improvement or the Mysore Live stock Improvement Act of 1951 itself and what are the sections or the provisions in this Bill which are calculated to be a kind of improvement on the existing state of affairs. Because, as a matter of fact, I know that even in a simple matter like the castration of scrub bulls, the Department of Animal Husbandry has failed miserably. If you only obtain statistics of the work that has got to be done and the actual achievements secured on behalf of the department concerned ever since the operation of the Mysore Livestock Improvement Act of 1951, the justice of my observations and the truth of my observations will be very apparent and clear to the Honourable Minister. Even at this stage I should like the Minister to tell us whether he has incorporated in the present Bill any of the desirable

features of the other Act and whether he has made any additions or improvements on the existing Act. That is the point on which I was naturally looking forward to some statement. Nothing was forthcoming. We have no objection to the objects being stated as in a country where we have got to step up production, whether the system of artificial insemination is in operation-all this we admit, but the point is, by the existence of the present Act, we would like to know as members of this House what is the achievement that this Government has secured and what is the guarantee that by the passing of this Act, there will be an improvement. Unless the Minister is satisfied that there is only uniformity of legislation in all the integrating areas, unless he has got that satisfaction. I am afraid there is no indication in any portion of this Bill that there is anything going to be improved by the passing of this Act. I was glad that the Minister referred to the improvement of the quality of cows and the yield of milk.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—What is the clause which you don't like to be incorporated?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is this an improvement on the Act of 1951 and if so, in what material particulars? It is merely a kind of duplicating the existing law in the integrating areas and also the erstwhile Mysore Act. Having regard to the past experience, in spite of the existence of this Act, nothing concrete has been done to improve breed of the existing livestock and the most important step in the improvement of livestosk is the elimination of bad bulls, the castration of scrub bulls. Give us statistics spread over a period of 5 or 10 years. What was the target fixed, what was the achievement secured in respect each of these areas, from 56 to 61 in the integrating areas and from 51 to 61 in the erstwhile Mysore area. If you go to any village, it must be a common sight that these scrub bulls are allowed to roam about as they like and there is no agency, Governmental machinery to arrest the spread of this tendency. It is adding to that number from time to time.

Then coming to the clauses, I invite the attention of the Minister to clause 4.

"No person shall keep a bull which has attained the prescribed age..."

What exactly is the definition of 'prescribed age'. You may do under the rules, but what is the age of a bullock; is it only to be determined by its age or by its performance. If you simply take shelter under the rules and say we will frame a set of rules in accordance with the power we have taken under this section, that is a different matter. But everybody should know what is the prescribed age.

I am rather serious when I say that I consider for the act of procreation, age is no consideration.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—But at a tender age, you cannot.....

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You say what is the prescribed age. You are prescribing the prescribed age; is it for the inauguration of the function or for the ending of the function? You must prescribe the age when it is to be used for coveage. You are only saying "No person shall keep a bull which has attained the prescribed age" but you don't have the ceiling. You should allow a particular bull to do its operation unless it has attained its age. I do not know why it has not been stated.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—That is not necessary because we are now supplying semon for artificial insemination.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am not talking of artificial insemination. Do you say anybody can use a bull of any age? You will have to prescribe the age at the initial stage also as you have fixed the closing stage. This is giving a handle to the local officers to play mischief. That is why I am saying this. It is better that the age at which a particular bull can be used in the villages for this particular purpose should also be fixed. Unless you do that, you cannot fix the outer limit.

Sir, in regard to the question of revocation, it is better that they only reserve the power for appeal and not interfere at this stage for revocation of licence. They must reserve the higher power of appeal. Do not step in, in the initial stages.

In regard to section 12, Composition of offences, why do you want the amount to be fixed by the officer? You do not even fix the outer Limit. Can he fix any amount he likes? Sir, in section 12 (2) you say: "on the composition of an offence under sub-section (1), the person concerned, if in custody,..." What is this reference to custody? Who is the person in custody? Will you kindly clarify this? There is no reference at all in the previous section about this. It looks so ridiculous and I do not know how it escaped the attention of the law department. This must be rectified. If there is any meaning in it, it may be explained; I am not dogmatic about it.

In regard to section 15, the duty of officers to report offences. Sir, under every one of these sections, you have provided a penal provision. Supposing the requirements of this section are not satisfactorily complied with by the offiers whose duty it is to report these offences what do you do in case of their failure ?

Sri N. RACHIAH.—We will correct them through executive order.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You must not forget that officers of the Department also are primarily citizens of the State.

Sir, I am referring to rule making powers under section 20–(3) It prescribes a punishment with fine which may extent to Rs. 25 Section 15 is also part of this Act. You are making now a distinction between an ordinary citizen and an officer of the Government. If an ordinary citizen fails to comply with the provisions of this Act, under sub-section (3), he may be punished with a fine of Rs. 25. In the case of an officer, you exonerate him.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sub-clause (3) refers to rules enumerated in 2 (*a*), (*b*), (*c*). But the duty of the officer is not a matter which required to be prescribed under these rules.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, supposing one is an official of the Animal Husbandry Department and he fails to comply with the provisions of this Act. Does he come within the purview of this Act ?

Sri N. RACHIAH.—Supposing there is a crime committed, say a murder. If an ordinary citizen does not report the crime, we cannot take action against him. Whereas, if a police officer does not report although he knows the details of the crime, we are going to take disciplinary action against that officer.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—My point is, I question the propriety of this section. You want to discriminate between the ordinary citizen and an official of the Department. Possibly, I have not convinced you. Either you punish the official also or drop the punishment. That has been my complaint against the Police Bill also.

Sir, a very important section of this Bill is section 21. I think the Bill as it is now worded is calculated to wound the religious feelings of a large majority of people. It is in the matter of castrating bulls that would be let out on behalf of the temple.

ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಬನವನನ್ನು ಬಿಡುವಾಗ castrate ಮಾಡಿ ಬಿಡುವುದೆಂದರೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಹಾಸ್ಯಾಸ್ಪದವಾದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಸಮ್ಮತವಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಎಂದು ಯಾರನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಾ ? ಈ ರೀತಿ ತಮಗೆ ಯಾರು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು? ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬನವನನ್ನು ಬಿಡುವುದೆಂದರೆ scrub ಮಾಡಿ, ಇಡಮಾಡಿಬಿಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದರೆ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಭಕ್ತಾದಿಗಳು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾವು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಶ್ರೋತ್ರಿಯ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನಿಷ್ಠರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ religious feelingsಗೆ offend ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಇಡಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಏನೂ ತೊಂದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಯಾವಾಗ ಮುದ್ರಹಾಕಿ ದೇವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಅಂಥ ಹೋರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಚಟವೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತೀತಿ ಇದೆ. ನಂಜನಗೂಡು, ತಿರುಮಕೂಡಲು, ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಬನವನನ್ನು ಬಿಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

2-30 P. M.

The wording of section 21 (1) will lead to a lot of complaint. I do not know whether Government have consulted the authorities concerned in this matter.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—We have consulted.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I have nothing more to say. I would only request the Minister to say what the achievements so far in the implementation of the 1951 Act, to what extent this Bill is an

(Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA)

improvement on that Act and what are things omitted from the Acts in operation.

With these remarks I welcome the Bill.

† Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY (Coondapur).—Sir, I welcome this Bill. I would like to point out certain defects in the Bill. Clause 2 (a) says 'bull' includes a buffalo bull and clause 4 says that no person shall keep a bull which has attained the prescribed age except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted under this section. What do the Government propose to do with regard to a very large number of bulls castrated already. When this Bill becomes Act it will lead to difficulties because in the villages farmers have castrated bulls. Are they required to approach Government to take out licence for them.

Sri. N. RACHIAH.—Licence is required only for such bulls which will not propagate the species.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—If there is any such provision in the Bill I have no objection, but there is nothing like that and that is why I have sent in my amendment.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—In rural parts whenever bulls are castrated they will be used as bullocks for cultivation purposes and they cease to be bulls.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I would like to invite the attention of the Minister to clause 6. I want him to make it clear whether farmers have to go in for licence for castrated bulls.

Then clause 15 says that it shall be the duty of all village officers to report offences. I do not know who are the village officers whom they contemplate because most of the village officers are abolished or are being abolished. Some enlightenment is necessary on this point.

With regard to temple bulls there might be some objection for their castration and so I request the Government to exempt them to avoid an outcry against this Bill. I do like castration not only for animals but for human beings also.

With these words I welcome this Bill.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ನಾನು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದೇ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ. ನಿನ್ನೆ ನೀವು ಎರಡು—ಮೂರು ಸಾರಿ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಆದರೂ ಕಡೆಗೂ ನನ್ನಕಡೆ ನಿಗಾನೇಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನೀವು ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಹಳ ಆಯುಸ್ಸು ಇದೆ. ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಚಪಲದಿಂದ ಅಥವ ಚುಚ್ಚುದಿಂದ ಎದ್ದು ನಿಂತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಥವ ಭಾಷಣಮಾಡಿ, ಪೇಪರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು ಬರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯ ಯಾರೂ ಕವರ್ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ರಿಪೀಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಂತು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಬೇಡವೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ, ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಅವಕಾಶವೇಬೇಡ.

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.— ಮಾತನಾಡಿ. ನೀವು ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಡಿಪ್ರೈವ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR (Belgaum City).—Sir, this is a welcome measure and I would support the Bill wholeheartedly. As the Minister said it is a simple Bill but a very important Bill.

First of all, I do not understand how this Bill derived its name as a Livestock Improvement Bill. Of course such a name is given to similar Bills in other areas also. This Bill deals with only one or two aspects of the problem of livestock improvement. They are the licensing of a breeding bull and the castration of scrub bulls. On the other hand the problem of improvement of livestock is a vast one and it would be misleading to imagine that this Bill would tackle all problems concerning livestock improvement. In this connection, I am reminded of the Samskrit word (*Samskrit*). This bill is one such.

As for the problem of cattle breeding and livestock improvement, is concerned I am of the opinion that the performance of this Government has been very poor. During the second five-year plan, for the Animal Husbandry 134 lakhs were allotted, but during the whole period of five years only 75·18 lakhs were spent, which means that 5 per cent of the programmes remained unfulfilled. That is poor performance. It is said that the livestock population in the State is in the neighbourhood of 2 crores. Out of this one-thirds of the cattle is surplus in the sense that they are more than what can be fed. The indiscriminate breeding and increase in cattle population has given rise to a vicious circle. It has created a feeding problem. Large numbers result in poor feeding and poor feeding lowers the strength and vitality of the cattle. This vicious circle exists not only in our State but throughout the country. This, vicious circle has to be broken and the breed of cattle has to be improved. Article 48 of our Constitution lays down as an imperative task of the State to organise agricultural and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and in particular to take steps for the preservation and improvement of breeds. From that viewpoint this Government has not kept up with the requirements of the State. Animal Husbandry in general can be said to be a stabilising factor in our agricultural economy because cattle provides almost all the motive power in agriculture.

There are two aspects of this cattle breeding and livestock improvement. One is that we have to create more draft animals and we save to create and increase milching cattle. Generally, what we find in our indigenous breeds is that breeds good at draft are poor at milching and conversely breeds good at milching are poor at draft. This is also a sort of vicious circle. In order to break it, it is necessary to have good breeds, to introduce new strains and varieites. It is very urgent that we prevent indiscriminate breeding and for this reason castration of scrub bulls is important.

Cattle breeds in Malnad areas of our state are very poor and are in a deteriorating condition. In the Malnad areas of Belgaum and Dharwar

(Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR)

Districts cattle is of poor quality and they get cattle from outside. Government should see that improved strains are born by crossing with indigenous breeds. Instead of that, Government should see that good cross breeds are produced from the indigenous varieties in the Malnad areas themselves. That is very essential and very important.

Section 21 "Bull dedicated to a religious purpose". I do not understand why a bull dedicated for religious purpose should be made an exemption. I am of opinion that a bull dedicated to a religious purpose should not be made an exemption. As My friend Mr. Arumugham said, we are in a secular State and we should not allow superstitious sentiments of the people to come in the way of modernising the country. It is good that sub-section (2) of section 21 gives power to the Director to castrate scrub bulls. I fully support this sub-clause (2), but as regards sub-clause (1), I do not understand why the bull dedicated to a religious purpose should be made an exemption. These bulls also should come under the purview of this Bill.

With these words and with the hope that the Government would put more efforts to improve the livestock and the breeds in the State, I close my speech.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಖೋತ್ (ಸಾದಲಗ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನಾನು ಅಂತಃಕರಣ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅನೇಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವಂತಹ ಬಿಲ್ಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾನು ಸರಕಾರದ ನಜರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮೊದಲನೆ ಕ್ಲಾಸು (2) ರಲ್ಲಿ "Bull" ಎನ್ನುವ ಶಬ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಡೆಫನಿಷನ್ನನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಯವರೂ ಒಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು, ನಾನೂ ಸಹ ಒಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದು ಹೀಗಿದೆ.

'Bull' means a bull meant for servicing cows for propagating its species."

ಇಲ್ಲ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಈ ಶಬ್ದವನ್ನು ಇಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲ "ಬುಲ್" ಎನ್ನುವ ಶಬ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಡೆಫನಿಷನ್ನನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ಹೀಗಿದೆ.

"Bull' means a bull meant for servicing cows for propagating its species."

Sri N. RACHIAH.—The true meaning of bull is "uncastrated male of an ox." That means a bull which is meant for propagating its species.

Sri B. G. KHOT.—How ? That does not necessarily mean that they will necessarily serve cows. All uncastrated bulls may or may not serve cows. Suppose I own a bull which I don't use for servicing cows. Most of the owners also do so.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—It may not serve your cow ; but it may serve other cows.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—That particular thing may not wait for his permission.

Sri B. G. KHOT.—Those bulls which do not at all serve any cows also come under the purview of this definition.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The House now rises and will meet after half-an-hour.

The House adjourned for recess at Three of the Clock and reassembled at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಖೋತ್.—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ ಈ ಮೈಸೂರು ಲೈವ್‌ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಇಂಪ್ರೂವ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನಾನು ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಡೆಫಿನಿಷನ್ನಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಈಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಬುಲ್ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಡೆಫಿನಿಷನ್ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಅಣ್ಸ್ಕ್ರಬ್ಡ್ ಬುಲ್ಸ್ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಡೆಫಿನಿಷನ್ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಯಾಕಂದರೆ ಅಣ್ಸ್ಕ್ರಬ್ಡ್ ಬುಲ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಅನೇಕರು ಉಪಯೋಗಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬುಲ್ಸ್‌ಗೂ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೆಲಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಬುಲ್ಸ್ ಅನ್‌ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟೆಡ್ ಇದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ Bull is not meant serving cows for propagating its species, ಅಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಪಡೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಏನಾಯಿತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ತ್ರಾಸ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವ Bull ಸರ್ವಿಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೋ ಅಂಥಾದ್ದಕ್ಕೆನೇ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಬಾಕಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಅಂಥಾದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಚಲೋ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ servicing Bulls ಗೂ ಮತ್ತು unservicing Bulls ಎಲ್ಲಾದಕ್ಕೂ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನಾಯಿತಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ. ಈ ಬಿಲ್ The Mysore Live Stock Improvementಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಬಗೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಒಂದು Bullಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟುದು ; ಇನ್ನೊಂದು Cowಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟುದ್ದು. ಎರಡು ಕೂಡಿದರೇನೇ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿ ಶುದ್ಧಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬೀಜ ಶುದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ಕ್ಯಾಟಲ್ ಇಂಪ್ರೂವ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅವುಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಕ್ಯಾಟಲ್ ಇಂಪ್ರೂವ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಆಗುವಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವುಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನೇನು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬು ದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ನುಗಳೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಕೆಲವಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ರಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಷನ್ ಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕೆಲವು ಕ್ಲಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡ್‌ಮಿಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. "A person is said to "keep a bull" if he owns the bull or has the bull in his possession or custody"

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಜೋತ್)

ಎಂದು ಎರಡನೆ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಕೇವಲ ಬುಲ್‌ಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ Age ರಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಷನ್ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೀರಿ. Cowಗೂ ಸಹ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ರಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಷನ್ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಎರಡೂ ಸೇರಿದರೇನೇ ಗರ್ಭಧಾರಣೆ ಆಗುವುದು. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಗರ್ಭಧಾರಣೆಯಾಗುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡಕ್ಕೂ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಚಲೋ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾಲ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆ ಬರಬೇಕು. ಅದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂತಾನ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಾಗುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೌಢತನ ಬರಬೇಕು. ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯೊಳಗೆ Cow ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ age prescription ಹಾಕಿಲ್ಲ. 4ನೇ ಕ್ಲಾಜಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೇವಲ ಬುಲ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ certain age ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. Cow ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದಲೂ ಈ age prescription ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಜರೂರು ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಅವು ಪ್ರೌಢತನ ಪಡೆಯದ ಹೊರತು ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂತಾನದ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲತೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಸುದ್ಯಧ, ಸುಕಾಯ ಸಂತಾನವಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮಗಾದರೂ ಅಷ್ಟೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ಮ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿಗೂ-ಪುರಷರಿಗೂ ಇಂತಿಷ್ಟು ವಯಸ್ಸು ಆಗಿರಲೇಬೇಕೆಂದು ಏಕೆ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ ? 12 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮೆಚೂರಾದರೂ 16 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೇ ಮೆಜಾರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆಂತ ಏಕೆ ಆ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ ? ಹಾಗೆ ಪುರುಷರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲೂ ಅವರು 14 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಮೆಚೂರ್ ತನ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ಆದರೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ 20 ವರ್ಷ ಮೆಜಾರ್ಟಿ ಎಂತ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಗಂಡನರು ಮೆಚೂರ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಾರೆಂದರೆ ಏನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಜೋತ್.—ಅಂದರೆ ಆ ವಯಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಸೆಕ್ಷುಯಲ್ ಸೆಪರೇಷನ್ ಫೀಲ್ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಅವಸ್ಥೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅದರ ಅರ್ಥ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪೀಳಿಗೆ ಚಲೋದಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಯರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂತ ತಾನೆ ಈ ವಯೋ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧ ಹಾಕಿರುವುದು ? ಆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲ ವಯೋ ಪರಿಮಿತಿಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನವನ್ನೇ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ ಕಾರಣ ಈದಿವಸ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ಈ ಕ್ಯಾಟಲ್ ಇಂಪ್ರೂವ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಕೇವಲ ಬುಲ್‌ಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಏಜ್ ರೆಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಷನ್ ಹಾಕಿ ಹಸುವಿಗೆ ಅದನ್ನ ಕೈ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಯಾಟಲ್‌ವೆರ್ತ್ ಇಂಪ್ರೂವ್ ಆಗಲೇ ಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಸೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಿರುವುದಾದರೆ ಅವರು ಬುಲ್‌ಗೆ ಏಜ್ ರೆಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಷನ್ ಹಾಕಿರುವಂತೆ ಈ Cowಗೂ ಏಜ್ ರೆಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಷನ್ ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾದ್ದೂ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕದೆ ಇರುವುದು ಅಕ್ರಮ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಬುಲ್ ಆಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ Cow ಆಗಲೀ ಅದು ಮೆಚೂರಾದ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಂತರ ಗರ್ಭಾದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ-ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈಗ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು Cowಗೆ ಸರ್ವ್ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಬೀಜಗಳೇನಿದೆ ಅವು ಒಂದಾವರ್ತಿ ಯಾವ ಬುಲ್ಲಿನಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೋ ಆ ಬುಲ್ ನಿಂದಲೇ ಅದರ ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯ ಸದಾ ಬೆಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕೇ ಏನಾ ಆ Cowಗೆ ಬೇರೊಂದು ಬುಲ್‌ನ ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಸಬಾರದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಜೋತ್.—ಅದೂ ಹಾಗಲ್ಲ. ರಾಸುಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ನಾನಾ ಜಾತಿಗಳಿವೆ. ಮುರಾ ಜಾತಿ, ಸಿಂಧಿ ಜಾತಿ, ಜವಾರಿ, ಜಾತಿ ಹೀಗೆ ನಾನಾ ಜಾತಿಗಳಿವೆ. ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ಜಾತಿ ಬುಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ಜಾತಿ Cowಗೆ serve ಮಾಡಿಸಬಾರದೆಂಬುದೇ ನನ್ನ ವಾದ. ಆದರಿಂದ ಕ್ಯಾಟಲ್ ವೆರ್ತ್ ಇಂಪ್ರೂವ್ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ—ಹಾಲೂ ಸಹ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಜಾತಿ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದರೇ ಉತ್ತಮ breed (ತಳಿ) ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಾಲು ಬರುತ್ತೆಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಅನುಭವದ ಮಾತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಕ್ರಾಸ್‌ಬ್ರೀಡ್‌ನಿಂದ ಹಾಲು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಆಗುತ್ತೆಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಖೋತ್.—ನನ್ನ ಅನುಭವ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತದ್ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಸೆಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಸ್ವೆತಾ ಸಜಾತಿ ಇಂಸೆಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೇ ವಿನಾ ವಿಜಾತಿ ಇಂಸೆಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ ಅನೇಕರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಸ್‌ಬ್ರೀಡ್‌ನಿಂದ ಮಿಲ್ಕ್ ಈಲ್ಡ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಆಗುತ್ತೆಂಬುದಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಲಾಭವಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಸುಳ್ಳೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಖೋತ್.—ನಾನು ಸಜಾತಿ ಕ್ರಾಸಿಂಗ್‌ನ್ನೂ—ವಿಜಾತಿ ಕ್ರಾಸಿಂಗನ್ನು ಎರಡನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಮಿಲ್ಕ್‌ಈಲ್ಡ್ ಸಜಾತಿ ಕ್ರಾಸಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಬಂದಷು ವಿಜಾತಿ ಕ್ರಾಸಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತ ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಅದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ನಾನು ಒಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಸಹ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಾನಾಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಬುಲ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಿಚಾರವಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟೆಡ್ but unservicing ಬುಲ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಉಳಿದವುಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂಬ ನೇಮಕ ಹಾಕಬಹುದೇ ವಿನಾ ಎಲ್ಲ ಬುಲ್‌ಗಳಿಗೂ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಚೆನ್ನೋ ಅಲ್ಲ. ನನ್ನ ಮಿತ್ರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟರು, ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ 4 ರಲ್ಲಿ after the words "bull" the words " which has not been castrated" shall be added, ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಅಮೆಂಡ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಾವು ಡಿಕ್ಷೆನರಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದಿರಿ. ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ uncastrated bull, ಈ ಶಬ್ದದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದೆ ಎಂದು with this amendment it shall be amended like this bull means a bull meant for servicing cows for propagating its species ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ತಮ್ಮ 4 ನೇ ಕ್ಲಾಸು ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆಂದರೆ.

No person shall keep a bull which has attained the prescribed age except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted under this section. ತಾವು ಸರ್ವೀಸ್ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಬುಲ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರಿ ಎಂದರೆ, ಅದರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಬುಲ್ಲನ್ನೂ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

†Sri N. RACHIAH.— I am very thankful to the Hon'ble Members who have supported this Bill. I assure the House that Government will take into conideration all the suggestions made here and see that this measure is implemented without the least harassment to farmers. The main object of the Bill is to protect the interests of farmers and also to protect the Cattle from all sorts of diseases and improve the defective breeds among the cattle owned by farmers.

As regards the doubts expressed by Hon'ble Members, particularly the Leader of the Opposition about section 12, this provision will come into operation only when a person commits an offence and a complaint is made in writing by the licensing officer. When such action is taken the party concerned must have the option to compound otherwise he will not be in a position to negotiate for composition.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Can the police officer arrest him even after the complaint ?

Sri N. RACHIAH.— If he does not obey the summons issued by the court he can be arrested.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Under what circumstances will a person come in the custody of the police ?

Sri N. RACHIAH.—When a person commits an offence and a complaint is made in writing by the licencing officer and a summons is issued to him by the Magistrate to appear before him, if he does not come to the court the Magistrate can issue a warrant and get him arrested and produced before the court. We can assure the House that this power will not be misused by any officer to the detriment of the farmers.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.— I am not able to reconcile myself to the argument of the Minister. I want to know under what circumstances this man is taken to custody.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—May I know from the Minister whether these are in the nature of criminal proceedings ? If so, in the absence of a specific provision, the Criminal Procedure Code will apply. So I do not understand why there should be any objection to it.

Sri N. RACHIAH.— This will be in the nature of criminal proceedings.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I am very sorry to hear the explanation of my friend Sri Kothawale. Under no circumstances the accused can be in the custody of the police. No court will issue summons against an accused and get him arrested unless he absconds.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.— On the complaint of a licensing officer, why should the person be taken into custody ?

Sri N. RACHIAH.—This point has already been looked into. It has been already passed by the Legislative Council.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.— That is no reason why we should not make any amendment if there is something apparently wrong and send it back to the Council.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The quetton is :

"That the Mysore Live Stock improvement Bill, 1960 be taken into Consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Now we will take up Clause by Clause reading of the Bill.

Sri B. G. Khot —May move his amendment to clause 2.

Sri B. G. Khot.—I move :

"That in item (*a*) between the words 'bull' and 'includes' the words 'means a bull meant for servicing cows for propagating its species and' shall be inserted."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.— Amendment moved :

"That in item (*a*) between the words 'bull' and 'includes' the words 'means a bull meant for servicing cows for propagating its species and' shall be inserted."

†ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಖೋತ್.—ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 10–15 bulls ಮತ್ತು cows ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅವಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಇಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನು ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಅದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತ್ರಾಸಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಡಿಸಿಪ್ಲಿನ್ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 10–15 ಬುಲ್ಸ್ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಅಂದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್‌ಗಳಾಗಬೇಕು that will be a huge one. In order to avoid this you have to accept this amendment. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಸೆಪ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಅವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದೂ ಸಹ ನನ್ನ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇದೆ. ಅದನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು. That will be confined to a particular set of bulls which can be used for servicing cows only.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಡಿ. ಜೊಥಾವಳೆ.—ಆಕ್ಸಿಡೆಂಟಲ್ಲಾಗಿ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಆದರೆ.....

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಎಲ್ಲಾದಕ್ಕೂ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೇನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ? ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

†Sri N. RACHIAH.—The definition of 'bull' even according to the dictionary which I have shown to Hon'ble Member Sri Srinivasa Shetty, covers very interpretation of this amendment. So there is no need to accept this amendment and even if accept this amendment, it may unnecessarily create a difficulty not only to the Government but also to the farmers. The definition is very clear; it includes all uncastrated bulls and and we assure you that the cow bull will not cover the buffalo cow.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.— The question is :

"That in item (*a*) between the words 'bull' and 'includes', the words 'means a bull meant for servicing cows for propagating its species and' shall be inserted."

The amendment was nagatived

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.— The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.— Clause 4.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—In view of the definition given by the Minister, I do not wish to more my amendment.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The qustion is :

"That Clauses 4 to 10 both inclusive stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 to 10 both inclusive were added to the Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—New clause 10 A.

Sri B. G. KHOT.— Sir, I move :

"That after clause 10, the following clause shall be added.—

New clause 10 A. Services of bulls.

(1) No cow shall be served unless it has attained the prescribed age.

(2) Every cow shall be served by the licensed bull which belongs to its own species no payment of prescribed fees."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Amendment moved :

"That after clause 10 the folloing clause shall be added :

New Clause 10 A, Services of bulls.

(1)No cow shall be served unless it has attained the prescribed age.

(2) Every cow shall be served by the licensed bull which belongs to its own species on payment of prescribed fees."

†ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಖೋತ್.— ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದರೆ ಅದೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಕೇವಲ ಬುಲ್ ಸೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿದೆ. ನನ್ನ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಪೀಸಿಸ್ ಕಾ ಅಥವಾ ಬುಲ್ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅದರೊಳಗೆ ಅದು ಯಾವ kind ಇರುತ್ತದೋ ಅದೇ kind ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕವರ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನು ಆಗತ್ಯ. Purity of the kind is very essential. I request that this new clause should be accepted.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.— ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ. ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಹಸು ಒಂದು ಕರುವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಅದು ಹೀಟಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಹಸು ಹೀಟಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾಗಬೇಕು. ಮೊನ್ನೆತಾನೇ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಡೈರಿ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲವು ಜಾತಿಗಳ ಹಸುಗಳ ಕರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 1¼ ಅಥವಾ 1½ ವರ್ಷಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಕರು ಹಾಕುವ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ನಡಸಿ ಬಹು ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ತಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕರುಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಲೈವ್ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಇಂಪ್ರೂವ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ರೈತರಿಗಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಲೀ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಅದು ಯಾವಾಗ ಹೀಟಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೋ

ಆಗ ಉಂಟಾಗತಕ್ಕ ನ್ಯಾಯುರಲ್ ಸೋರ್ನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಅದು ನ್ಯಾಯುರಲ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ರಷ್ಯಾಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ಬ್ರೀಡಿಂಗ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳಿದರು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಾಸ್-ಬ್ರೀಡಿಂಗ್ ಆಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಉತ್ತಮ ತಳಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

Sri B. G. KHOT.— I press the amendment.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is :

"New Clause 10-A. Services of bulls.

(1) No cow shall be served unless it has attained the prescribed age.

(2) Every cow shall be seved by the licensed bull which belongs to its own species on payment of prescribed fees."

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Clause 11.

Sri B. G. KHOT.—My amendment No. 4 is only consequential. So I don't move it. I move amendment No. 5.

"That for the words 'twenty-five' and 'fifty' the words 'ten' and 'twenty' shall be substituted respectively."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.— Amendment moved :

"That for the words 'twenty-five' and 'fifty' the words 'ten' and 'twenty' shall be substituted respectively."

†ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಖೋತ್.—ಇದರೊಳಗೆ ಏನೂ ಮಹತ್ವವಿಲ್ಲ. ಪೆನಾಲ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು 25 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಂದ 50 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಬದಲು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪೆನಾಲ್ಟಿ ಆದರೆ ಸರಿಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಕಠಿಣ ಪೆನಾಲ್ಟಿ ಕೆಲವು ವೇಳೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಕಿಮ್ಮತ್ತು ಅಷ್ಟು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೈರ್ ಹಾಕಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವ ಕಿಮ್ಮತ್ತು ಸಹ ಅಷ್ಟು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. It is more than the cost of the cow or the Bull. ಈ ಫೈನನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ರೀಜನಬಲ್ಲಾಗಿ ಇಡಬೇಕು. That should be reduced to Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 respectively.

†Sri V. S. PATIL (Belgaum I).— I rise to support the amendment moved by my friend Mr. Khot. In the first place, we are not making this law or enacting this law which is going to creat another class of criminals in the society as we have already created by enacting so many laws like Prohibition, etc. A new category of criminals is going to be created according to this law.

So, when we create such new clause of criminals, let us see what would be its effect. This law is going to affect these poorest farmers living in the villages. It will take lot of time to educate the people in

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"That for the words 'an amount fixed by the officer' the words 'prescribed amount' shall be substituted."

Sri B. G. KHOT.—I do not wish to say much on this. The Leader of the Opposition has said enough on this in his speech. This may be accepted by the Minister.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—Sir, I do not accept the amendment.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That for the words 'an amount fixed by the officer' the words 'prescribed amount' shall be substituted".

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Clauses 12 to 19. The question is:

"That Clauses 12 to 19 both inclusive stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 12 to 19, both inclusive, were added to the Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Clause 20.

Sri B. G. KHOT —I am not moving the amendment.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clauses 20, 21 and 22 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 20, 21 and 22 were added to the Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Clause 1, the Preamble and the short Title. The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Preamble and the short Title stand part of the Bill'.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Preamble and the Short Title were added the Bill.

Motion to Pass.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Live-Stock Improvement Bill, 1960 be passed'.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Live-Stock Improvement Bill, 1960 be passed'.

The motion was adopted.